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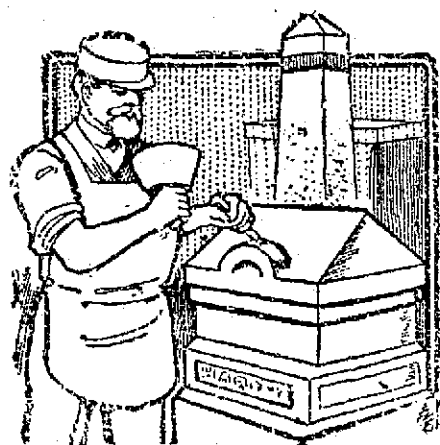
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COLLIDED AT SEA.

Schooners Crash Together With Tragic Results.

Survivors Blame A Dead Man For The Frightful Catastrophe.

Rescued Men Floated About For Days In An Open Boat.

Boston, Dec. 22.—The fishing schooner *Manhasset* arrived here early today, having on board 10 survivors of the wrecked schooners *Frank A. Palmer* and *Louise B. Crary*, which were in collision Wednesday night off Thatcher's island. Eleven sailors were either killed in the collision, drowned or died from exposure after the accident; 15 or more from either vessel took to a small boat.

The *Louise B. Crary* was a five-masted and the *Frank A. Palmer* a four-masted. They were both coal

laden, bound for Boston. At 8 a. m. yesterday, when the *Manhasset* was 45 miles off Highland light the look-out sighted a small boat filled with men who were making signals of distress as well as they could in the heavy weather which prevailed.

The *Manhasset* changed her course and bore down on the distressed craft, which proved to be the boat which had been launched from the *Crary*. The men aboard her were all but helpless as a result of their exposure to the rigorous weather and only 10 of them were alive. One of them had become crazed by his sufferings and during Saturday night, shouting at the top of his voice that the police were after him, jumped overboard and disappeared.

Four other members of the little boat's company died from exhaustion and the exposure to which they had been subjected. The 10 survivors were in a pitiable condition and several of them may die. All were frost bitten, and some of them will probably have their feet and hands amputated. The *Manhasset* came into port early this morning showing signals for assistance, and by the time she arrived at a wharf ambulances were ready to transfer the sailors to the hospital. Only six of them could be moved, however. The other four were in such a critical condition that it was deemed impossible that they could survive being taken from the vessel.

Those taken to the hospital were all from the schooner *Palma*. They are: Hgoiman Schoyer, 20 years of age, New York; frozen feet. Edward Somerville, Providence, R.

It appears that the collision occurred at 7:30 o'clock last Wednesday night, some miles off Cape Ann. The night was clear, but a stiff gale was blowing, and the sea was running high.

The members of the *Palmer's* crew claim that the *Crary* was on the wrong tack, and, in attempting to cross, the *Palmer's* bow struck her a fatal blow.

The *Crary* hit the *Palmer* on the bow, cutting her nose square off and entangling both vessels in the wreck. The anchor and bowsprit of the *Palmer* sank away from the wreck, while the anchor of the *Crary* was tangled in the fore-rigging of the *Palmer* and broke off the foremast. The vessels began to fill and sank in

of this port. The vessel was only partially insured, while her cargo was fully covered in companies in this city.

The *Frank A. Palmer* was the largest four-masted ever constructed. She was built by N. T. Palmer of Bath, Me., in 1897, and was sold to J. S. Winslow and Co. of Portland, Me. She sailed from Newport News on Dec. 4 with 3700 tons of coal for Boston. The *Palmer* was 274 feet 5 inches long, 43 feet 5 inches beam and 21 feet depth of hold with a net tonnage of 1832 and a gross tonnage of 2015.

Of the 21 men carried by both vessels, 10 comprised the crew of the *Palmer* and 11 that of the *Crary*. Of those who escaped eight were from the *Crary*. Four of the six who perished in the collision were of the *Crary's* crew and two from the *Palmer*. Among those lost from the *Crary* was Mate James E. Smith. The one who became crazy in the long boat and leaped overboard was Forres Ranta, a Finlander. During the forenoon, Capt. Potter revived sufficiently to be taken to the office of the agents of the *Louise B. Crary*, Crowell and Thurlow, and thence to the hospital. The captain was too weak to talk much and he was not inclined to recount his terrible experience. He did not say, however, that the *Crary* was to blame for the collision, saying that his mate, Smith, who went down with the ship, disobeyed orders in not reporting the nearness of the *Palmer*. Capt. Potter said that the reason why so many of

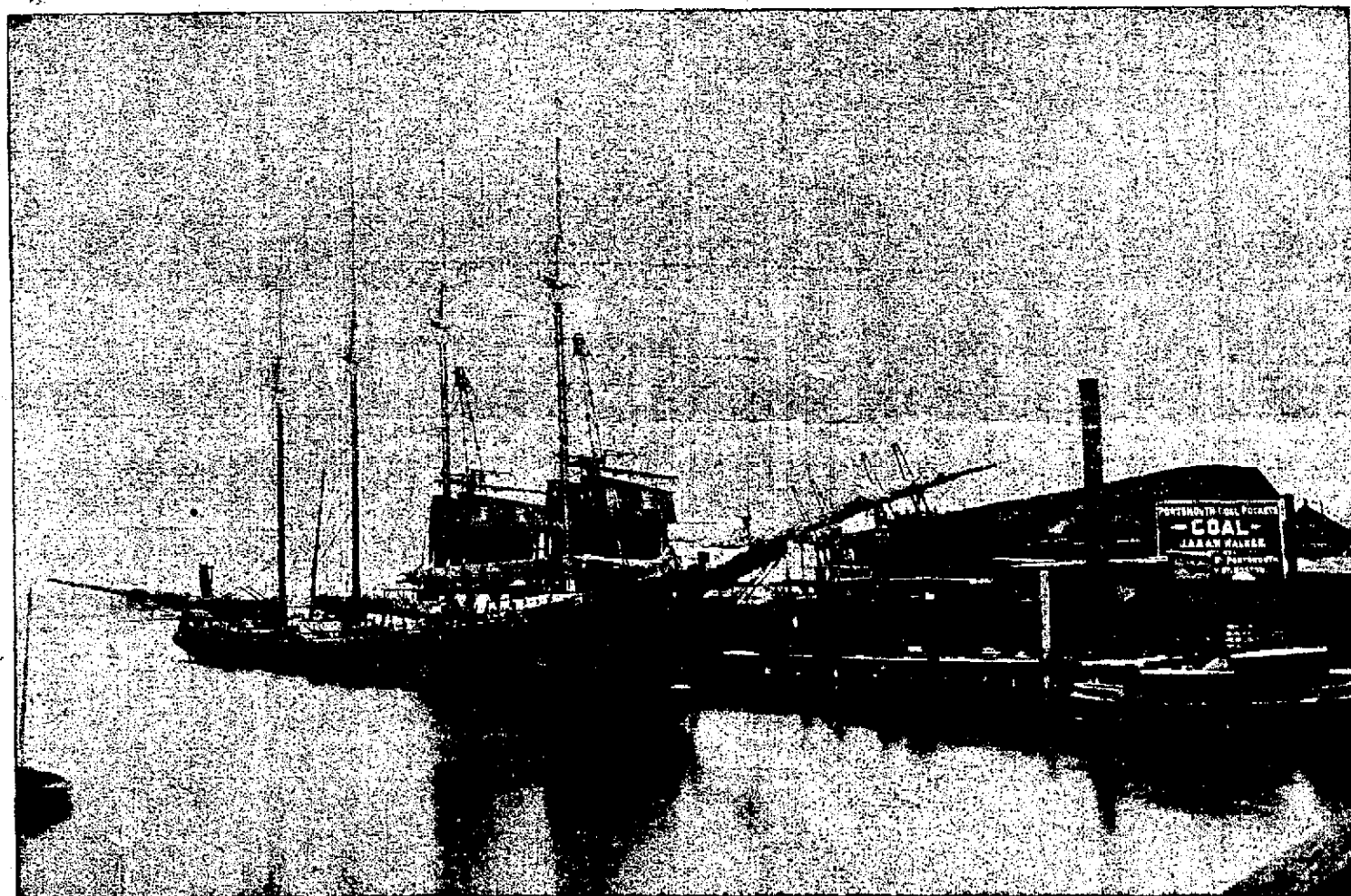
in the pathway of vessels. All on board gave a cheer when at 10 o'clock that night they sighted a steamer apparently bearing down upon them.

They rowed with all their strength and yelled with all their might to attract attention. Soon the steamer changed her course and passed from view. During the remainder of the night no fewer than three schooners and one steamer came in sight and later disappeared. Each time the boat was rowed in the direction of the vessel seen and the men shouted until their lungs became sore and pained from the exertion. On Thursday and Friday no shipping was seen that was near enough to be of possible assistance.

(Note.—Both the schooners named in the above dispatch have been frequent visitors to this port and have often discharged coal at the wharves here. The *Crary* and the *Palmer* brought coal to Portsmouth during the early part of last summer. They were among the finest vessels in the coasting fleet. Capt. Rawding and Capt. Potter are well known in this city and have many friends among those interested in the local coal trade.)

AGED LADY'S BAD MISHAP.

Miss Ella Fellows, who has been the guest of her relatives, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clough of State street, has been called to her home in Haverhill, Mass., by an accident to her grand-



FOUR-MASTED SCHOONER FRANK A. PALMER.

the *Crary's* men died was because they succeeded in launching a boat which was swamped and they were in the water for some time before they finally reached the *Palmer's* boat.

Capt. Potter himself had to swim for the boat in making his escape. He says that the first night, with the mercury down near the freezing point and the wind blowing a gale at the rate of 30 miles an hour, three of the men died. The fourth died the next day, while the last became insane and jumped overboard.

The bodies of the dead lay in the boat until Sunday, when Capt. Potter repeated over them as much of a burial service as he could remember and the bodies were cast into the sea. From one corpse a pair of trousers was removed to serve as a distress flag.

Members of the *Manhasset's* crew say that the survivors did that Mate Smith tried to cross the bow of the *Palmer*, and miscalculated. They said that Smith did not attempt to save himself. He had plenty of opportunity to escape, but he stood on the poop deck of the *Crary*, with water up to his waist, waiting for the ship to sink.

Neither Capt. Potter nor Capt. Rawding know all of their crew.

While the men were in the small boat much of the torture experienced was mental, especially on the first night. The collision had occurred about in the middle of Massachusetts bay and both captains knew they were directly in the course of east-erly bound vessels and steamers. Then, too, they were drifting south-westerly down on the course, right

mother, Mrs. Clough. The aged lady, who is ninety-three years of age, fell down stairs at her niece's home, 211 Main street, Thursday evening, and sustained a fracture of the left wrist, and the shock attending the accident has completely unnerved her. Dr. Hubbell was called at the time of the accident, and, after reducing the fracture, he was compelled to attend her for the shock. He says that Mrs. Clough is in a very serious condition.

Have you got all of your near relatives and friends provided with Christmas gifts? If you have, or if you haven't, for that matter, forget yourself and your friends for a minute and hunt up some stranger for whom you can make a merry Christmas.

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SQUAMSCOTT HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR,
EXETER, N. H.

FOR CHRISTMAS DAY.

Special Music Offerings At Sev- eral Churches.

Elaborate Program At Church Of The Immaculate Conception.

St. John's And Christ Episcopal Also To Celebrate.

Christmas Day will be marked by special music of an elaborate kind at three of the Portsmouth churches. This day is annually the occasion of more than ordinary preparations at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in a musical way, and this year is no exception. St. John's Episcopal church will be lavishly decorated with holly and evergreen and the musical offerings will be of seasonable import. At Christ Episcopal, also according to custom, Thursday will be celebrated by the rendition of sacred music in accord with the day. The following programs have been handed in to the Herald for publication this afternoon:

St. John's Episcopal (Chapel St.)
Morning.

Organ Prelude.
Carol, Behold I Bring You Glad Tidings. C. Whitney Columbus
Venite Exultemus. A. Bennett
Gloria Patri. La Hache
Gloria Patri. La Hache
Gloria Patri. La Hache
Te Deum Laudamus in F. P. A. Schaecker
Jubilate Deo. Nevin
Hymn.
Kyrie Eleison. H. H. Woodward
Gloria Tibiti. H. H. Woodward
Hymn.
Offertory, anthem, There Were Shepherds. Dudley Buck
Sanctus. H. H. Woodward
Communion Hymn No. 219.
Gloria in Excelsis. Dudley Buck
Nunc Dimittis. J. C. Warren
Organ Postlude.
Choir—Sopranos, Mrs. W. T. Spiney, Mrs. D. H. McIntosh, Misses Minnie Woods, Helen A. Newell; altos, Misses Florence Coleman, Helen Tilton; tenors, Messrs. W. A. O'Leary, Ernest Balou; basses, Messrs. Elwyn S. Morrow, Cyril Jackson. Mrs. Jessie Woods, organist.

Church of the Immaculate Conception. (Summer St.)

The following music is to be used for the solemn high mass, at 10:30 a. m.:
Prelude, March Festival, Barrett-Nesler
Organ and orchestra.

Massa Pro Pace. La Hache
Veni Creator. Handel
Offertoire, Adeste Fideles. Mozart
Postlude, O Salutaris. Wiegand
Duet for baritone and trombone, with orchestra and organ.
Solemn Vespers at 7:30 in the evening.

Cornet solo, The Prince of Peace, Hammeret
With organ and orchestra.
Lejeal's complete Vespers, (Figured) Hymn, O Mia Nox. Adam
With violin solo, ob.
Adeste Fideles. Mozart
Magnificat. Lejeal
Alma Redemptio. Bodese
Music for the Benediction.
Andante Religioso. Leprevost
Organ and orchestra.

O Salutaris. Attila
Soprano solo with violin ob.
Tantum Ergo. La Hache
Laudate Dominum. Lejeal
March Festival. Barrett-Nesler
Orchestra—A. F. Kneupffer, 1st violin; C. E. Fournier, 2d violin; W. Kershaw, cello; C. B. Hoyt, bass; R. L. Reinwald, cornet; H. Feuerbach, clarinet; M. Damm, flute; R. B. Edwards, trombone; C. Haussen, viola; Mr. Mulien, French horn.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cured in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents & \$1.00. Sold by Geo. Hill, Druggist, Portsmouth.

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TUESDAY, DEC. 23, 1902.

WHY NAVIES ARE NEEDED.

Our valued contemporary, the Daily Patriot of Concord, takes some exceptions to a recent editorial in the Herald commenting upon the need of a more powerful navy. The Patriot doesn't see any necessity for an increase in our fleet. There are a great many things which the Patriot does not see and a great many others which it does see, but fails to understand.

Our contemporary asserts that the Herald editorial was written along lines of barbarous suggestion. We assert that it was not. The Herald never has nor never will advocate unnecessary war. Nevertheless, it believes in a powerful navy and so do most patriots, with the exception of the one in Concord. To be prepared for war removes in a large measure the danger of being forced into it. The man with the gun, the Patriot to the contrary notwithstanding, is not the man who gets into trouble; he is the man who is left severely alone.

The fellow who is looking for a fight, it is true, usually finds someone to fight with, but we were not aware that the United States was looking for a fight or that anyone wished it to search the world for trouble. A nation that questions our right to build and man a powerful navy, however, is likely to find trouble and more trouble than it wants. Perhaps the Patriot knows of some nation which desires to interfere with our internal affairs in this manner, but we doubt it.

"Our present position among the powers of the world is not due to the number of ships we have at sea nor to the officers and men who man them. Our great strides toward the forefront in the rank of nations were made when small preparations were being devised for war, when our people were contented and all were employed."

Thus speaks the Patriot and its statements may be true, in part, but the officers and men who man our ships have done a little, we think, toward winning for us the respect and the reluctant admiration of the world. The Herald is as proud as it is possible to be of American achievements in the line of industrial effort, of America's great victories of peace and of America's recognized position as a peace maker. It is just as proud, too, of the deeds of the American arms on land and sea recorded in the history of more than a century of military and naval success. No man with a drop of good red blood in his veins can refuse admiring tribute to the men who fought under Washington, Jones, Decatur, Jackson, Scott, Grant and Dewey.

The Herald mentioned the great surplus which has filled the national treasury to overflowing and asked why some of this money was not put into the navy. The Patriot asks why some of it is not put into the fire. The reason, we suppose, is that our treasury officials, our congressmen and our president are possessed of common sense. They also, or most of them at least, recognize the need of a powerful navy, so it really makes little difference whether our Concord contemporary does or not.

"War belongs to the past, not the present, and its needs will grow less in the future as the cause of civilization advances, and higher education and more respect for the needs and rights of our fellows are made manifest. Closer and kinder relations between nations and men tend to the preservation of peace, and if the money with which we know not what to do, and the brains which are being invested in the perfection of instruments of war, death and destruction were employed in devising peace and in giving employment to men, and in improving their home condition, the results would be infinitely greater and love and peace, not ships and war, would be the guide for men."

These are the Patriot's sentiments and very fine sentiments they are, but as the millennium still appears to be a few years distant and war, though the Patriot thinks it belongs to the past, is still the final mode of settlement of all difficulties, when peaceful measures have failed, preparation for war seems to be logical and sensible.

The Patriot should try again. Perhaps a second effort might produce some better arguments against increasing our fighting force on the seas.

PENCIL POINTS.

'We wonder if Hercules was really a mightier man than Sandow.'

Spain is building a new navy and it is even said that she is able to pay for it.

The man who loans money to an avowed pessimist is taking long chances.

It is hard to understand how Venezuela is to pay those bills with neither money nor credit.

If the president of the United States isn't the mightiest ruler in the world, please tell us who is.

The silence of Messrs. Carmack, Williams, Richardson and others of that ilk is getting to be oppressive.

When Winston Churchill's term in the legislature is ended we may expect a novel about New Hampshire politics.

Perhaps those who have laughed at Marconi may one day remember that people also laughed at Watts and Fulton.

There are still a number of searching parties out looking for a man who will accept the democratic presidential nomination.

If some of those Southern critics of Booker T. Washington possessed half his ability we might regard their criticisms more seriously.

Our pugilistic friends continue to talk through the newspapers just as if they thought the public was really interested in their vapors.

David B. Hill is still posing as a democratic leader in New York. We can easily admire Dave's courage but his judgment is open to question.

It must be embarrassing to those American travelers, who, when asked to compare the Alps and the Rocky mountains, are forced to confess that they never saw the latter.

Some of the New York yellow journals have been all ready to declare war with England and Germany a dozen times within the past ten days. That sort of thing may be real journalism, but we are privileged to doubt it.

Catro's pompous acceptance of Roosevelt as an arbitrator is amusing. The Venezuelan president wouldn't hold his job for a week if the Roosevelt government should withdraw the protection of the Monroe doctrine.

FROM OTHER PAPERS.

Their Optimism Justified.

We have never permitted ourselves to doubt the results of the constitutional convention's work; and a survey of what has been accomplished amply justifies our optimism. We have always deemed it impossible for the four hundred men of the caliber of the delegates assembled here for the past three weeks, all imbued with good motives, all characterized by good judgment, all seeking the good of the people through varying means—we have deemed it impossible, we repeat, for such a body of men to deliberate for three weeks and then have their deliberations come to naught, and the result accord with our belief.—Concord Monitor.

About Mr. Robbins' Note.

The Rev. J. H. Robbins of Concord has addressed a note to members of the legislature urging them to stand firm for the prohibitory laws. Some one should whisper in Mr. Robbins' ear that the members elect of the incoming house do not represent him or his party. They have a constituency behind them—the men who elected them—whom they are in honor bound to consult in this matter. The Press does not know what the solons will do with reference to prohibition vs. license. It simply hopes they will discover a system that promises to deal more effectively with the liquor traffic in the future than in the past. Meantime the business is running on a loose pulley again. The guzzlers are all provided for.—Nashua Press.

The Convention.

Baker of Bow, with twice two hundred men, marched up the hill and then marched down again.

Coming he was relieved of most of the luggage and trumpery with which he was burdened going, and he returned in fair condition and much wiser than he went. It was the ablest body of men that has been gathered in New Hampshire in the last half century. It was so able that it was unable to find much to do. It was an army composed largely of officers of intellect, experience and reputation.—Manchester Mirror.

He Yells For Peppermint.

A German professor has counted 24 million bacteria in a pound of cherries and two-thirds as many in a pound of grapes. Is it any wonder that the small boy does not feel exactly comfortable around the region of his equator, after he has annexed a peck or so of this succulent but germiferous fruit.—Manchester News.

Kissing and Coal Are Luxuries.

A jury in Wisconsin has assessed a man \$500.00 for kissing a girl three times—\$133.33 1/3 per. Kissing is unquestionably a luxury and it comes high. This is eminently correct, and the only regret is that the jury could not have held of the tariff schedules of the nation for just one sitting. When they were done with it, the chances are that its friends would not know it.—Concord Patriot.

And the Days Should Be Long.

The trustsmen of business is said to have been discovered by Dr. Charles Wardwell Stiles of Washington, zoologist of the United States public health and marine hospital service. Important if true. The best remedy for laziness, and the true remedy that should be administered at all times, is good hard work served frequently during the day, and if the patient objects to it force it on him.—Newburyport News.

The Collection Agency.

Hundreds of men would fail at once if their creditors simultaneously demanded immediate payment. That appears to be something like the position of Venezuela at the present time. Her creditors are presenting their little accounts one after the other, and what might be called the collection agency, Great Britain, Germany & Co., is making matters decidedly uncomfortable for the little republic. And one of the strange things about the case is that, instead of it being England, Germany, Italy, etc., who are Venezuela's creditors, it is Englishmen, Germans, Italians, etc. The various nations have undertaken to collect private claims.—Manchester Union.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following are late naval orders:

Lieutenant Commander Thomas W. Ryan, commissioned.

Lieutenant Commander Frank H. Holmes, from the Independence to the Mare Island navy yard.

Lieutenant Arthur L. Willard, from the navy yard, Washington, D. C., to the Maine.

Lieutenant William Truxton, to the Independence as executive officer.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, now commandant at the naval station at Mare Island, Cal., will succeed Rear Admiral Silas Casey in command of the Pacific squadron early in February next.

ORGANIZATION MEETING.

A meeting of the staff of Governor-elect Hatchelder will be held in the adjutant general's office in Concord today, for the purpose of organization. Col. William E. Storer of this city will be among those in attendance.

Accidents come with distressing frequency on the farm. Cuts, bruises, stings, sprains. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil relieves the pain instantly. Never be without it.

THE TEMPLARS' TOAST.

The Sentiment To Be Voiced On Christmas Day By DeWitt Clinton Commandery.

DeWitt Clinton commandery, Knights Templar, will on Christmas day hold a special convocation at its asylum for the purpose of participating in the customary Templar Christmas observance.

At precisely noon on each Christmas day Templars the world over gather together at convenient places and drink the Christmas toast. It is a custom which appeals to all of them and the Christmas gatherings are always more generally attended than any others of the year. Wherever they are, even when alone in some distant country, no Sir Knight overlooks the privilege and duty of toasting the head of the Templar jurisdiction to which he belongs.

DeWitt Clinton commandery's convocation this year will be held at the usual hour and all Sir Knights in good standing, whether members of this commandery or not, will be welcomed by the members.

Notice has been sent out to all of the Templars in the jurisdiction of the Grand commandery of New Hampshire that the grand encampment committee on Christmas observance has prepared the following sentiment for this year's Christmas toast:

"To our Most Eminent Grand Master, Henry Bates Stoddard: May our Order under his sway become the noblest champion of the Christian virtues."

And that to this the grand master sends the following response: "Sir Knights: May each so live and act that we may exemplify the teachings of the Blessed Immanuel."

The notice, sent out by order of Frank L. Saunders, grand commander of New Hampshire, and attested by Frank D. Woodbury, grand recorder, contains also the following: "You are invited to assemble in your asylum and join in these sentiments on Tuesday, December 25th, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, eastern standard time, and to extend the invitation to all true Templars."

In his address to the grand commandery at the last annual convocation, alluding to the Christmas observance, the grand commander said: "This is the time when all hearts respond to the holy idea of giving, and I wish that, at the coming Christmas season, each commandery might do something to further that most charitable institution, the Masonic home, whose walls are being reared on the solid foundation laid by the grand lodge."

"The grand commander hopes that every commandery in the jurisdiction will take such action as may seem best to carry out this recommendation."

"NEW WOMAN" AN ANCIENT.

Mannish Garb for Female Wear Not An Innovation.

One of the pet reproaches made against the new woman is that in her uneasily longing to stand upon the same footing as her erstwhile lord and master she invented the fashion of wearing garments of a mannish cut.

This is most unjust, and he may readily be proved guiltless of the charge by a trifling investigation of the fashions of ancient times and of conservative countries, where the poor things are as unmanipulated as possible, and still wear the same style of garments as their forefathers of a thousand years ago.

The Chinese lady, as every traveler testifies, is one of the most modest, and conventional of creatures, yet she wears clothes almost exactly like those of her husband and brothers. Indeed, in China trousers are considered much more proper as feminine garments than skirts.

The Turkish woman's dress is identical with that of the husband who keeps her so carefully shut away from all new-fangled notions, and the Eskimo woman clothes her little fat legs in tight sealskin breeches finished off with smart fur-topped boots.

The happy woman of Slam, who has never been obliged to go in for woman's rights, having always been as free as air and the equal of any man of her acquaintance wears, like every man in the kingdom, a square of cotton or silk curiously adjusted about the legs and fastened by tucking two of the ends through at the waist in what travelers describe as a perilously insecure manner.

Looking back to the good old times to which those who disapprove of the new woman are so fond of referring, very early in the world's history can be found instances of women adopting mannish clothes when they were suitable and convenient.

The Greeks, with their hunting goddess, their Amazons, with their swift Atalanta, in the athletic games, have shown us how beautiful woman can be in the short tunic worn by the

young. But no doubt even then old folks mentioned a prehistoric time when girls were not so bold.—Chicago Chronicle.

NAVY NOTES.

President Roosevelt has nominated G. Livingston, of Pennsylvania, to be chaplain in the navy.

To conduct experiments with various types of searchlights, the navy department will erect in the New York navy yard a steel tower 260 feet high, at a cost of \$100,000.

The Texas will, after the winter maneuvers, visit the Gulf ports. She will first touch at Pensacola, and will then sail for New Orleans, where she will remain during the Mardi Gras festivities.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut has introduced a bill authorizing the construction of submarine torpedo boats, the cost not to exceed \$1,000,000 and Senator Nelson, for Senator Dewey, has offered a measure authorizing the secretary of the navy to purchase six protected torpedo boats at a cost of not to exceed \$200,000.

A delegation from Vincennes, Ind., called upon Secretary Moody Saturday to ask him to christen one of the new war ships after their city. Mr. Moody promised to do what he could to meet their wishes.

The secretary of the navy has contracted with the Bethlehem Steel company for the manufacture of twelve 4-inch rapid fire guns and mounts, complete. The company's bid of \$5,500 for each gun and mount was the lowest of four submitted.

The showing of the monitor Nevada off this coast last week was highly satisfactory to the navy department officials. There remains only one monitor on the Atlantic coast which has not been tried. This is the Florida, building at the Crescent Ship yards, Elizabeth, N. J.

MARITIME NOTES.

Arrived, Dec. 21.—Schooners Irving J. Luce, Capt. Paschall, Boston for Portsmouth; Lulu, Capt. Colbath, Boston for Portland with lumber; Margaret, Capt. Grant, Bangor for Boston with lumber; E. H. King, Capt. Hollowell, Rockland for New York, with lime; Emma A. Angell, Capt. Tripp, South Amboy for Portsmouth with coal; Emily J. White, Capt. Bryant, New York for Portsmouth with coal; Abby Moran, Capt. Nutter, Steuben for Gloucester with fish; Sarah Hill, Capt. Hunt, Vinal Haven for Boston with fish scraps; Lillian, Capt. Grundell, Bangor for Boston, with lumber; Lena White, Capt. Cotton, Clark Island for New London, with stone; U. S. R. S. Seminoe, cruising; tug Piscataqua, Capt. Perkins, barges T. J. Capt. Priest, York, Capt. Snow, Boston for Elliot light.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The Thornton has left San Juan for Culebra.

The Albany is at La Guayra.

The Cincinnati, the Scorpion and the Stockton are at San Juan.

The Newark has left San Juan for Culebra.

The Nezmesco is at Portsmouth; the New York at Santa Barbara, and the Illinois, the Indiana and the Hist at St. Thomas.

The Biddle has left San Juan for Culebra.

The Montgomery and the Topeka are at Ponce.

GOODSELL STILL AFTER HEALY.

Attorney William H. Sawyer of Concord made his periodical motion to the superior court at Manchester on Monday for the assignment of a date for a hearing on the Goodsell petition to have Chief M. J. Healy of the Manchester police department adjudged in contempt for not, as Mr. Goodsell alleges, living up to the terms of the Peaselee mandamus order. The court was too busy for an immediate hearing and the matter was taken under advisement.

WILL PLAY IN ROCHESTER.

The Company B basket ball team will go to Rochester this evening to meet the crack Company I team of that city. Company B has been playing a fast game this year and hopes to score a victory over its redoubtable rival. The team will be accompanied by a number of rooters.

THE YANKEE LATE.

The Flying Yankee was over an hour late on Monday evening and a special train, according to custom, was made up at this station and was sent to Boston on the Yankee's regular time.

If that rain had only been snow.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Corey, Milliken & Co., the well known brokers of Boston, in their weekly letter say:

The market has had a disappointingly protracted decline; it should now be pretty well purged of all weakness and instability. At the moment, but two factors can be dragged out to serve as bear menaces. These are the long present bugbear of tight money and the newly arisen South American spectre.

We have advised the purchase of St. Paul at somewhat higher prices. We believe that these should be averaged now, and further purchases should be made on all reactions; that the stock is pretty sure to advance, since combined with its natural good points there exists a very large short interest. We look for much higher prices in the next few weeks.

THE REAPPEARANCE OF THE DELAPOONS.

The reappearance of the Delapoon club in the local basket ball field, even though it is but for a single night, will be one of the most important events, to the younger element at least, of the social season. The annual re-union of the Delapoons will occur next Friday evening in Peirce hall and the mere announcement will be sufficient to draw out an immense crowd. There will be a basket ball game and a dance and the good times of former years will undoubtedly be repeated.

ITS FIRST DANCE.

Local No. 150 of the International Union of Steam Engineers will give its first concert and dance on the evening of Jan. 9, 1903 in Peirce hall. It is intended to make the affair an annual one.

It's the little colds that grow into big colds, and big colds that end in consumption and death. Watch the little colds. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of Joshua G. Hubbard, bankrupt.

To the Honorable Edgar Aldrich, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire.

Joshua G. Hubbard of Derry, in the County of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire in said District, respectfully represents that on the 22nd day of October, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be discharged by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge. Dated this 16th day of December, A. D., 1902.

JOSHUA G. HUBBARD, Bankrupt.

Order of Notice Thereon.

District of New Hampshire, ss.

On this 19th day of December, A. D., 1902, on reading the foregoing petition, it is—

Ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 21st day of Dec. 1902, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Portsmouth Herald, a newspaper printed in said District, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors notices of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable EDGAR ALDRICH, judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Concord, in said District, on the 19th day of December, A. D., 1902.

BURNS P. HOBOMAN, Clerk.

{Seal of the court.}

A true copy of petition and order thereon.

Attest: BURNS P. HOBOMAN, Clerk.

MAHIN'S BUSINESS EXCEEDS A MILLION DOLLARS.

A Chicago Advertising Agency That Breaks All Records in Its Fourth Year.

The Mahin Advertising Company will occupy the entire 4th floor of the Williams Building, 200 Monroe Street, Chicago, on December 27th—just four years to the day from the time this young agency commenced business with 5 persons.

Now it employs 118 persons, only 13 of whom are a clerical staff, the rest being busy to create all the details of advertising in the high grade style instituted and maintained by the Mahin Advertising Company.

The new quarters give light on all four sides and are handsomely fitted for the Magazine, Newspaper, all Printing, Advertising, Book Advertising, Literary, Art, Engraving, Printing, Accounting, Checking and Addressing Departments. The total floor space is 12,000 square feet.

Two hundred and ninety-one active advertisers place their orders with the Mahin Advertising Company.

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres. John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres. James Lyons;
Rec. Sec. Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres. Gordon Preble;
Sec. E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483.

Pres. William B. Randall;
Vice Pres. Harrison O. Hottel;
Rec. Sec. Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas. Arthur C. Brewster;
Sergt. At Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Peirce hall second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres. William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec. Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres. Stanton Truman;
Sec. John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 302.

Pres. John Harrington;
Sec. William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres. Frank Bray;
Sec. Brainerd Hersey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres. William Harrison;
Sec. Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres. John Gorman;
Sec. James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres. John Long;
Sec. Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres. John T. Mallon;
Sec. James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres. Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec. John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres. Jere Conly;
Sec. Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres. Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec. Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres. Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec. Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec. John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres. Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec. James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres. James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec. W. S. Wright;
Treas. Edward Am

DIRE DISTRESS.

It is Near at Hand to Hundreds of Portsmouth Readers.

Don't neglect an aching back. Backache is the kidney's cry for help. Neglect hurrying to their aid. Means that urinary troubles follow quickly. Dire disaster, diabetes, Bright's disease.

Profit by a Portsmouth citizen's experience.

Mr. Arion A. Ballou, of 31 Maplewood avenue says:—"I had something wrong with my kidneys for eight months and the pain and annoyance kept increasing instead of diminishing. I got so bad that I could not attend to my ordinary occupation and had to knock off. In my back and over my kidneys there was a constant pain and any ordinary movement caused sharp twinges to shoot through my loins. During these attacks when my back was particularly bad, I had urinary weakness that was very embarrassing and inconvenient. I thought Doan's Kidney Pills might help me and got a box at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I did not take more than one half of it before I was free from the whole kidney trouble."

cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER

now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner

10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

STANDARD BRAND. Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Oth Public Works,

And has received the commendation of Engineers, Architects and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY JOHN H. ROUGHTON

7-20-4

10c CIGAR

Londres & Perfecto shapes will be packed in handsome souvenir boxes for the holidays. Place your orders early.

For sale by all first class dealers in New England.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr., Manchester, N. H.

H. W. NICKERSON LICENSED EMBALMER

AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention. Telephone at office and residence.

ROOSEVELT WON'T

Declines To Arbitrate Venezuelan Embroglio.

Has Received No Official Request From European Powers.

The Blockade Is Proving Prejudicial To American Trade.

Washington, Dec. 22.—President Roosevelt will not accept the position of arbitrator of the Venezuelan difficulty. In fact, he has not yet received an official request from any European power to act as an arbitrator in the dispute. He has been advised not to assume the duties of such an office.

Injures American Trade.

Caracas, Dec. 22.—The blockade is proving prejudicial to American trade. Fifteen importing houses in Caracas have stopped placing orders in the United States. One company which deals in American flour has declined to increase the price of that article. The people benefit by this action.

It is estimated that the food supply of Caracas will not last much longer than a fortnight.

Italy Has Same Views.

Rome, Dec. 22.—The reply of the Italian government to the proposal that President Roosevelt arbitrate the Venezuelan issues will be handed to Ambassador Myer today. The Italian communication expresses views identical with those held by Great Britain and Germany.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING.

Robert Giles, A Government Contractor, Arrested in Porto Rico.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 22.—Robert Giles, a government contractor was arrested here tonight on a smuggling charge. A preliminary examination has been held by a United States Inspector of Comdr. Meitz, in charge of the Porto Rican light house service.

One of the witnesses, the captain of a launch, testified that Capt. Dunlap of the naval station here ordered him to go aboard the Laurel and get certain cases. He did so and delivered them to Capt. Dunlap.

A custom house inspector seized and opened six cases of liquors consigned to Giles.

The case under trial is that of the smuggling of liquors from St. Thomas.

WILL HONOR DEWEY.

San Juan Will Give Public Reception To Manila's Hero.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 22.—Rear Admiral Sumner arrived here today and Admiral Dewey will reach this port tomorrow.

There will be a public reception and demonstration in honor of Admiral Dewey, who will go to the palace escorted by the artillery, infantry, mounted police and a procession of school children.

ACCIDENT NEAR KEENE.

The Green Mountain Flyer Derailed By A Landslide.

Keene, Dec. 22.—The Green mountain flyer of the Keene division of the Boston and Maine railroad was derailed by a landslide not far from this city tonight. The engine left the iron and toppled over, the engineer and fireman escaping injury almost by a miracle. Several cars were also derailed, but only one person received any serious injury.

WILL BE READY.

Dewey's Squadron Completing Preparations For Christmas Evolutions.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Cable advices to the navy department indicate that the plans for the Christmas itinerary of Admiral Dewey's squadron are being rapidly executed. On Christmas eve, forty ships will be in their positions.

EDWARD REPLIES.

He Congratulates Signor Marconi Upon His Success.

Place Bay, N. S., Dec. 22.—Signor Marconi received today a reply to his message transmitted from Cana-

da yesterday by wireless telegraphy to King Edward, acknowledging the receipt of the message and congratulating Marconi upon his success.

CITY BRIEFS.

Clear the way for Santa!

January magazines are out.

Friday is St. Stephen's Day.

The Monte Carlo girls are coming.

The Pilgrims landed 287 years ago Monday.

This is excellent weather for catching cold.

The truckmen are still busy hauling coal.

The children are getting a little impatient.

Portsmouth has secured its share of turkeys.

What has become of that promised bowling revival.

The farmers are said to have plenty of wood on hand.

There is prospect of another big rush at the navy yard.

The western sky was very beautiful at sunset on Monday.

Good baseball coaches are in demand among the colleges.

It seems rather queer to see all the stores open every evening.

Basket ball is regaining its place in popular favor with a vengeance.

Exeter would like to receive a visit from a Portsmouth bowling team.

The new books on the public library shelves are in great demand.

The street lights have given very poor service for the past few nights.

There are persistent rumors of new industries to be located in this city.

Gas is coming into quite general use in Portsmouth for cooling purposes.

Many a small boy is already tasting that plum pudding in anticipation.

The weather man has given us every brand in his stock for the past month.

Winter fishermen are reminded that the law on lake trout goes off January 1.

Those new generals and colonels of the governor's staff will soon don their uniforms.

The mail carriers for the last two days have had all that they could stagger under.

Some very dainty Christmas gifts may be bought this year for very reasonable prices.

Portsmouth provision dealers were in Boston Monday and purchased their Christmas poultry.

Lamps at French's. At the prices offered, you rarely ever see a better chance than the present.

Those who like repertoire, and who does not, will find amusement in plenty at Music hall next week.

Amusement for Christmas day; the Monte Carlo Burlesque company at Music hall. Twenty-five people.

Monday was the warmest day of the month. The thermometer registered 52 degrees at two o'clock.

Lumbermen who have wood to get to the market are not particularly pleased with this sort of weather.

The man who thinks advertising does not pay has simply had an unfortunate experience. He should try a good medium.

Some of those New England league basket ball teams might find a team or two in Portsmouth capable of giving them all they cared to do.

Half the ills that man is heir to come from indigestion. Burdock Blood Bitters strengthens and tones the stomach; makes indigestion impossible.

Monday was pay day with the Boston and Maine railroad employees. Coming just before Christmas, as it did, the envelopes were all the more welcome.

In a farewell letter to the Dartmouth football men, Walter McCornack advises against entering any league and favors maintaining the graduate coach system.

The Leather goods at French's are in demand, especially the line of Pocket Books from 25 cents to \$4.00. Also Dress Suit Cases at very reasonable prices. Our \$1.19 Dress Suit Case is a wonder.

Merchants are entirely satisfied with the volume of their Christmas trade. One Congress street firm shows a volume exceeding by many dollars that of one year ago during the week preceding Christmas.

"I had a running, itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and itching instantly, and quickly effected permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

Two more days left for Christmas shopping, and time spent in going to Boston and returning is wasted, to say nothing of the discomfort of rushing the line which will crowd the sidewalks and stores of the Hub for the next two days.

Christmas candy is moulded into many odd shapes this year.

The horsemen are bewailing the disappearance of the snow.

More than one person, wearied by shopping, was heard to say today: "I shall be glad when this 'Christmas' is over."

George F. Daley of this city has just received a sight draft in full for his claims against the Equitable Accident Co., of Boston, through their Portsmouth agent, A. W. Fuller, 17 Ladd street.

SHE IS TO WED.

Congressman Newland's Daughter Engaged to Her Father's Private Secretary.

The engagement was announced Sunday of Miss Edythe Newlands, daughter of Representative Newlands of Nevada, to Charles H. L. Johnston, son of the late Dr. W. W. Johnston of Washington, D. C. Miss Newland is a granddaughter of the late Senator Sharon. One of the bonanza kings, and one of the heiresses of the Sharon estate. Her stepmother, the present Mrs. Newlands, is a sister of the late Ward McAllister of New York.

Mr. Johnston is a graduate of Harvard, and until last spring was a professor at that institution. Since then he has acted as Mr. Newland's private secretary. Mr. Johnston's mother was Miss Effie Ladd, daughter of the late Charles H. Ladd of this city.

The summer home of the Johnston family is at Jamaica island, Portsmouth lower harbor.

MASCAGNI'S TOUR OVER.

Personal Effects Attached and the Company Went to Pieces.

The American tour of Pietro Mascagni and his Italian opera company came to a sudden close in Chicago on Monday, with the cancellation of all dates. The culmination of Mascagni's woes came on Sunday evening, when attachment was made on his personal effects by a constable representing a local claimant for \$134. As a result of his financial difficulties Mascagni is now restricted to his room at the Auditorium annex suffering from nervous prostration. The company was scheduled to leave Chicago on Monday morning for a tour of the West.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Company B Easily Defeats Rockingham A. C. At Basket Ball.

The Company B basket ball team won its third successive victory for the season on Monday evening, defeating the Rockingham A. C. team, 20 to 15. The Rockinghams gave the militiamen little trouble, although they put up a stiff argument against an admittedly superior team.

Crompton of the winning team was injured and forced to retire.

The Company B boys appeared for the first time in their new uniforms and presented an attractive appearance.

The line-up and score:

COMPANY B ROCKINGHAM A. C.
Lane lf rg C. Marshall
Frisbee rf lg Clark
Blaisdell c c Paul
F. Marshall lg rf Whitehouse
Crompton rg lf Beane
Allen rg

Score: Company B 20, Rockingham A. C. 15. Goals from field, Blaisdell 5, Frisbee 5, Lane 2, F. Marshall 2, Beane 3, Whitehouse 2, Clark 2, Crompton. Goal from foul: C. Marshall.

A PLEASING TURKEY STUFFING.

A fine turkey and equally well dressed, was purchased in this city a few days ago by a well known family on State street, and while the lady of the house was preparing it for the usual "stuffing," a slip of paper was found carefully tucked inside.

Graciously unrolling the same, the following was found inscribed thereon:

Moirs, N. Y.
Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1902.
I am a little girl aged 14 years and raised these turkeys, and I hope who gets this one will remember me Xmas.

My address is,

NELLA GALLIVAN,

Moirs, N. Y.

Box 63, care of Michael Gallivan. Miss Nella is assured that if all the turkeys she raised cut as tenderly and lasted as long as did this one, then her flock made a record for her of which she may well feel proud.

Think of the number of miles, too, that turkey journeyed ere it landed in the oven of the Portsmouth, N. H. family's kitchen and afterward was dissected on the table!

"WONDERFUL" "LOOKS LIKE BOSTON"

These and similar expressions have been often outspoken from old and young within the past few days as our DISPLAY OF HOLIDAY GOODS has been arranged throughout our store. SANTA CLAUS HAS ARRIVED and will be in evidence for the next two weeks. Always THE BEST and this year BETTER THAN EVER

SUCH IS OUR STOCK ALL READY FOR YOU

DOLLS Of every kind and cost, DRESSED, JOINTED, CHINA, RUBBER, SLEEPING, WALKING. Dolls that talk and smile at you, one cent each, or that cost quite a lot of dollars	JEWELRY For young and old, with many offerings of STERLING SILVER MOUNTS, TOILET ARTICLES, and ROGERS BROS. 1847 TABLEWARE. Our stock shows you a completeness at low prices.	CAMES All of the old standard kinds and lots of other things of interest. BOOKS by the thousand, CALENDARS, CHRISTMAS CARDS and STATIONERY. All of attractive kind and quality.
Albums In great assortment, varied in styles of binding and very acceptable for the HOLIDAY COMPLIMENTS.	Tea Sets For the little ones of china or pewter. These are slight of cost, TOY HOUSES, BANKS, PHOTOS and FRAMES	Mechanical Toys These are always an article of interest. The children gather about these and for little cost find complete fun and entertainment.
LAMPS, VASVS, JARDINIERES BRIC-A-BRAC, FANCY CHINA, CUT GLASS. BRING THE CHILDREN IN AND SEE PORTSMOUTH'S BEST SHOW. NOTHING IS LEFT OUT. OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN EVENINGS BEGINNING MONDAY NEXT.		

GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.

DURING THE NEXT 2 DAYS

WE SHALL MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP OF EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF

CHRISTMAS - - MERCHANDISE!

Nothing shall remain unsold if Low Prices count for anything. Have you completed your Christmas shopping? You will find double values for your money here this week. No time for details or prices. Fancy Furniture, Artistic Pieces in every style and finish. Great assortment. Tremendous variety.

PRICES FOR A TWO DAYS' SALE ONLY.

Graham Furniture Co.,
72 State Street, Opposite Post Office.

W. E. Paul RANGES

PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line

will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

39 to 45 Market Street



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH, LADIES AND GENTS TAILOR 20 High Street.

OLIVER W. HAM.
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)
60 Market Street.
Furniture Dealer
AND
Undertaker.
NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.
Telephone 69-2.

RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels. Ripans Tablets. They have acquired a world-wide reputation, and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up. The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for years. All druggists sell them.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON, BLACKSMITH
AND
EXPERT HORSE SHOEER.
STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY.
NO. 118 MARKET ST

SANTAL-MIDY
These are the CAPSULES are superior to Santal of Capelle. Cures in 48 hours. Write in 48 hours. Write in 48 hours. Write in 48 hours.

ALWAYS IN POLITICS

THE TARIFF IS THERE, AND THERE IT WILL STAY.

Not Until Free Traders Cease to Antagonize the Principle of Protection Will It Be Possible to Settle Tariff Questions Outside of Politics.

In one of the speeches he made before the injury to his leg compelled him to abandon his western tour the president said that personally he favored the commission plan for dealing with the tariff question. The proposition has been received with varying degrees of approval, though it has not had the attention that would have been given to it if the campaign had not presented questions of more immediate interest.

The theory of a tariff commission is that it would be made up of experts, who would be generally free from political bias, who would weigh all sides of every suggested change on their merits and would come so near to satisfying everybody that they would take the tariff permanently out of politics. That undoubtedly is an alluring plan, and it might work well if everybody was for protection or everybody was for free trade, but with two schools of thought, fundamentally different in every respect, contending for the mastery it is hard to see how the tariff can be wholly removed from politics until one side or the other admits defeat and gives up. Many thought that had happened in 1890, when the Democratic party was turned over to the silver wing for the purpose of removing it as far as possible from responsibility for the disastrous free trade experiment of 1894.

For the last six years the tariff has been substantially out of politics. But this period has developed a new difficulty in the way of the permanent accomplishment of that object. It has shown that the changes in industrial and business conditions progress so rapidly that a good law of one year may not meet public requirements two or three years later. Moreover, different interests are affected in opposite ways. What is beneficial to one may be injurious to another. What one interest needs at one time it may not need a few years later. The industry entitled to protection in 1897 may by 1902 have reached such a stage of development that it could justly be deprived of some of its protection for the benefit of some opposing interest. So it would seem that the tariff question can never for any long period be far removed from the public mind. That being the case, how can it be kept out of politics?

A tariff commission was appointed in 1882. It was composed of distinguished and fair minded men. They gave hearings in most of the important cities of the country, Buffalo among others, and reported a complete new tariff bill. That was the end of it. When the report got before congress, the question was in politics, and the bill as prepared by the commission was not adopted. Since then the work done by this commission has been carried on mostly by the ways and means committee of the house. Its hearings have been held at Washington, but it has generally listened to all interests and has acted according to its best judgment. The country probably has had better tariffs from the fact that some of the members of congress were obliged to make a careful study of the subject and to develop into experts. Thus the men whose influence has been greatest in the enactment of the laws have brought to bear upon the measures a good general knowledge of the country's needs and not merely a partisan spirit, as would be the case if the hard work were delegated by congress to an outside commission.

It is possible the president has in mind some plan which will remove the objections to a tariff commission, but it is difficult to see how such a body could be made very effective unless it were given power to enact the changes it might recommend. That is a power which congress hardly could be expected to surrender, and it probably could not be surrendered constitutionally.—Buffalo Express.

It Remains a Political Question.

Not until the tariff is treated as a business question, divorced entirely from politics, will it be possible to revise or change any special schedule without opening up the tariff question as a whole. It may be well to argue tariff revision on the stump, but put in practice it means making a new tariff from top to bottom. There are undoubtedly schedules which should be modified, but this would be so of any law, for with ever changing industrial and commercial conditions no fixed schedule could be arranged so as to operate at all times with equal force. An elastic tariff has not yet been made. The nearest approach to it is in those features which carry ad valorem duties, and this is an adjustment to meet changing values only. President Roosevelt's plan for a tariff commission could only be effective through the elimination of the political features of the question. It may be probable that he sees in his suggestion the possibility of accomplishing this end, so desirable from the manufacturer's and merchant's standpoint.—Textile Manufacturers' Journal.

Shallow Logic.

It is exceedingly shallow logic which would go to the extravagant point of insisting that because a few were American manufacturing industries, longest established, best protected and most prosperous, have laboriously built up a foreign trade, the historic policy of national protectionism ought mainly to be withdrawn from all industries, strong and weak alike.—Boston Journal.

TRUSTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

They Are Causing Deep Concern in That Free Trade Country.

The "trust" question is attracting attention in free trade Great Britain as well as in the United States. The London Dock, Wharf and Riverside union recently introduced a resolution at a congress of English trades unions, from which the following is an extract:

"In view of the colossal growth of trusts and combines of speculative capitalists and consequent concentration of capital and monopoly of industry, this congress foresees the grave danger to the nation and the toilers of dislocation of trade, stoppage of work and distress of wage earners."

This would have sounded quite natural if offered at the recent Democratic convention in Albany. There is no tariff on trust goods in England, while the Democratic cure for trusts is to remove the tariff. That makes a great difference, though not to the Democratic leaders. They are talking for buncombe. They know well that petroleum, anthracite coal and other articles under the control of "trusts" were on the free list for a long period of time before and after the "trusts" were established and are still on the free list.

Because of the importation in San Francisco of a certain grade of coal, largely as ballast, thus securing undue advantage over the American coal, the last tariff act was made to impose a duty on that grade of foreign coal. It does not affect anthracite such as is produced in Pennsylvania, though Democratic newspapers are trying to make out that it does. The coal "trust" had been in existence many years before that particular duty was imposed.

In the same act a duty was imposed on petroleum when imported from a country which imposes a duty on American petroleum. That is entirely fair. But the Standard Oil company had controlled the trade in petroleum for many years before the imposition of duty in a case of that kind. Petroleum is now on the free list.

The tariff had nothing to do with those "trusts." It is not a question of tariff, as the petroleum and coal trusts and the large number of trusts in free trade England demonstrate. Trying to make it appear as an issue comprising the tariff is simply Democratic buncombe.—Philadelphia Press.

WAGES IN FRANCE.

They Compare Badly With the Rate in the United States.

Consul W. P. Atwell of Roubaix, France, reports to the state office some figures of wages paid in that country. The source of information is a work issued by the French bureau of public works, and the figures are authentic as any public document can be.

The average wages paid in 107 towns to forty-three different classes of laborers are \$1.33 in Paris and 61 cents a day outside of the capital. The figures do not strike an American as extremely liberal. Taking a group of men in nine occupations outside of Paris, including masons, plumbers, painters, carpenters, horsehoes, wheelwrights, shoemakers, saddlers and excavators, they average a daily wage of 77.5 cents.

In Paris the going wages in skilled mechanical trades run to an average of just less than 15 cents an hour, stone polishers being the best paid at 23 cents an hour. Living is no cheaper in Europe than in America and, in fact, is not so cheap, since much of the food supply of France and the other European countries is drawn from the United States. If workers live more cheaply there than here, it is because the foreign worker submits to a scale of living that an American will not put up with as long as he can keep out of the poorhouse.

Those who advocate putting our workmen on the level of foreign workmen disregard the teaching of the figures. If it be out of love of humanity and a desire to bless everybody by pulling all down to the same level, their plan is a good one, though heaven does not seem to bless it greatly up to this time. Still the only unchanging doctrine of the Democratic party is free trade. If that does not mean putting the American workman on the par of competition with the one dollar and two dollar man abroad, it is hard to understand what else it can mean.—Buffalo News.

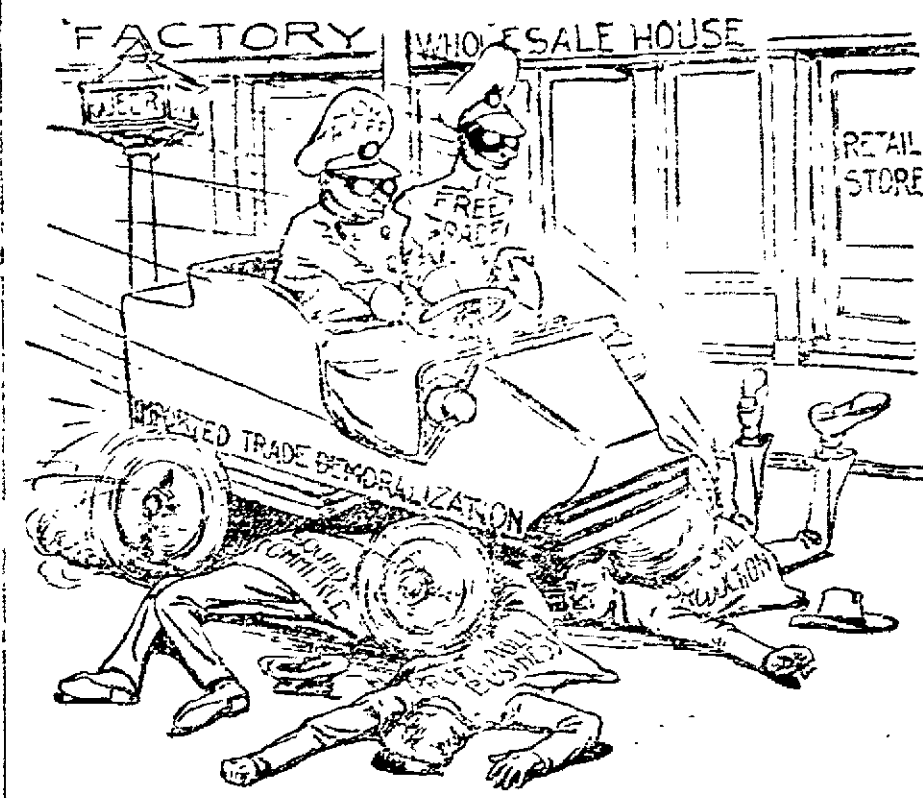
Democracy Against Protection.

"When tariffs are not needed for revenue they should be eliminated." That is one of the declarations of the Democratic platform adopted at Saratoga. The elimination of tariffs not needed for revenue means the removal of all protective duties. The abolition of such duties would bring about such an industrial and financial panic as this country has never seen. The vast and prosperous business of the United States today is largely founded on the principle of protection for American industry and labor. The Democrats demand tariff revision, and tariff revision, according to their own platform, means the elimination of all duties "not needed for revenue." President McKinley, as usual, was right when he said, "The best statesmanship for America is that which looks to the highest interests of American labor and the highest development of American resources."— Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Best of Reasons.

Of course the industries, corporations and trusts of the United States can be legislated out of existence. They can be destroyed if the whole nation should go crazy over the subject, and illness might take the place of industry. It is far easier to destroy business by legislation than it is to improve business by legislation. That is the reason it is best to let well enough alone.—Vorcester Spy.

WHEN THE TARIFF REVISION MACHINE GETS UNDER WAY.



CUBA'S NEW POSITION

SHE IS NOW AN INDEPENDENT, RESPONSIBLE NATION.

To Enforce a Preferential Tariff Against Other Countries and in Favor of the United States Would Excite Commercial Hostility.

In defending the mischievous proposition that by means of a preferential tariff Cuba shall shut out the products of other nations and admit only the products of the United States a considerable number of Republican newspapers fall into the error of assuming that Cuba's status and relation toward the other nations of the earth have undergone no change as the result of the war of independence. For example, the Philadelphia Press remarks:

"The proposed arrangement would be vastly better for other nations than was the one that Spain imposed on Cuba. Spain gave nothing to Cuba in return, while the United States is making a very generous offer. Spain obtained under her tariff 90 per cent of the import trade of Cuba, although Spain had little to offer that Cuba wanted and was badly situated geographically."

A marked difference in the situation consists in the fact that, whereas Spain was merely doing as she pleased with her own territory when she monopolized 90 per cent of Cuba's import trade and no nation had the right to protest or object because of that monopoly of trade, Cuba is now an independent republic, a separate national entity, free to do as she likes and responsible for what she does. Some of our statesmen seem to overlook the fact that the United States does not own Cuba and has no right to a monopoly of Cuban trade. Neither can Cuba grant such a monopoly without getting herself, and very likely the United States also, into trouble with other countries. The armed interference of the United States in Cuba's behalf was not based upon prospective trade monopoly as compensation for the blood of our soldiers and the money paid out of our treasury. Had such been our avowed mercenary purpose it is reasonably certain that not all the nations of Europe would have withdrawn help from Spain in her unequal conflict and that the year for Cuban independence might have had a very different history. It undoubtedly would have lasted longer than a hundred days.

The United States is not now in a position to demand nor is Cuba in a position to grant a monopoly trade arrangement of the kind contemplated in the preferential tariff scheme. In order to secure for American producers the monopoly of the Cuban market it will be in some cases necessary to increase by 100 per cent, or even more, the Cuban tariff upon competing articles from other countries. What will other countries have to say about that? It will not do to remind them that they are no worse off than when Spain controlled Cuba's tariffs and Cuba's trade for Spanish producers. They will answer that they are not now dealing with Spain's territorial property, but with Cuba as an independent government.

Even though the proposed sacrifice of American agricultural industries went deeper still and our duties on Cuban products were reduced 25, 33 1-3, 50 per cent or even removed altogether, our road to perfect monopoly of Cuban trade would still be subject to grave obstruction. If other nations offered equal bonuses in return for equal privileges, could Cuba safely refuse them? Trade jealousy of the United States is already so strong in certain quarters as to threaten combined action in the way of retaliation and reprisal. Will the situation be ameliorated if the United States shall compel Cuba to erect a tariff wall against all comers excepting herself? The fact is that from the very beginning the making of a special reciprocity deal with Cuba has been attended with some very undesirable features. The safer and the wiser plan for all concerned will be to drop Cuban reciprocity altogether.

On Dangerous Ground.

Boston howlers for enough free trade with Canada to annex it to Boston without regard to the interests of the rest of the United States are now awake to the fact that they have been on dangerous ground. They have been reading Democratic speeches, and they learned that a little free trade would encourage the free traders to claim that it was demanded in everything and for the whole country.—Worcester Telegram.

SAME FREE TRADE PARTY.

The Democrats Must Stand by That Issue in the Campaign of 1902.

The drift of the election has been toward the Republican party in spite of some changes in congress, and the campaign has shown that the Democrats, while assailing trusts, are really back again on their old issue of Cleveland times, that of free trade. The appearance of Mr. Cleveland upon the platform in advocacy of what he terms "tariff reform" made it very plain that what the Democrats are aiming at is an upheaval of tariff conditions, and that they are using the trust cry as a weapon to bring about revision.

To the unthinking there is something attractive in the cry of "Down with the trusts." There was something attractive, too, in the free silver propaganda. Coin more money, open the mints to the silver mines, let us turn out dollars by the cartload—this was the demand of Mr. Bryan. The thoughtless believed that in some manner silver dollars were to drop into their laps and that every one was going to become rich. The demagogues worked this idea for all there was in it, and now they have been working the trust idea in the same manner. Those who will listen to them are taught that all trusts, or, rather, all combinations of capital doing a great business, are vicious; that they are monopolies; that they arbitrarily advance prices and seek to limit production. "Smash the trusts, for the people are being robbed!" has been their cry, and in order to smash the trusts they have advocated tariff smashing on the ground that a protective tariff fosters financial combinations.

The elections have shown that the people are not being fooled as rapidly as the Democratic leaders had expected. In most states the Republican majorities are immense, thus proving that the people still have faith in the Republican party. If trusts are to be smashed, they prefer that the Republicans shall do the smashing. If there is to be a tariff revision, they believe that the revision ought to be done by those who would have the business interests of the country at heart. To demolish the Dingley bill would hurt every innocent business as well as a trust. The way to control a combination that works evil is not in ruining the whole country, but in reaching out for that individual trust through law. That law it is for congress to pass.

The election has fixed the policy of the Democrats for the presidential campaign. They will continue their assault upon the trusts with an approach to free trade as the object to be gained, and we are to have a battle with the tariff as the main issue. The Democratic party is the same old party of free trade.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

No Call for Slaughter.

The country is not in need of any slaughter of the protective system. It is about time that the workers in the mills and shops and factories of the United States came to a point where they can understand that it is better for them to work and pay a tariff more for their necessary articles than it is to be in total or partial idleness and be able to procure foreign made goods at a figure a trifle below the cost of home-made articles. It is better to be a producer and a consumer at the same time than to be a mere consumer and not be able to produce anything. Cheapness is not everything, and cheapness when one has no money with which to buy is of no advantage. This ought to be clear to every man who knows enough to raise his umbrella when it is raining.—Wilmington (Del.) News.

The Real Mother of Trusts.

The catch phrase of Democratic orators is that the "tariff is the mother of the trusts." It would be much nearer the point to say that prosperity is the mother of the trusts. When it is declared that the tariff is the mother of trusts the demand is that the tariff be killed. When it is said that prosperity is their source, who wants to kill prosperity? If there were no capital, there would be no trusts, but who wants to rid the country of capital? The tariff bears equally throughout the whole United States. It gives no advantage to one more than to another.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Best Let Alone.

Reciprocity with Canada, like everything else, had better be left to the only political party which has even given this country reciprocity of any kind, and let public reciprocity with Canada does not mean the gratuitous sacrifice of our New England farmers and fishermen.—Boston Journal.

SPITEFUL GERMANY.

PROPOSED TARIFF WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The Dangers of Special Trade Treaty Arrangements Illustrated by the Excitement Over a Small Matter of Undervalued Pots and Pans.

It is not a matter of the increased value of 25 per cent of a value of 100 which would provide the German government with the adoption of a vote of 102 to 71 of a law providing for retaliatory measures regarding imports from the United States, what will be the state of mind and the state of things in Germany when we shall have put in force a special treaty with France whereby a long list of commodities are admitted to the United States at from 5 to 20 per cent lower rates than those exacted on a similar and competing class of imports from Germany? In the case of the kitchen ware which so excited the angry passions of Dr. Branner, the leader of the retaliation forces, and his followers in the reichstag, there was no discrimination whatever against German products. The case under consideration was one of undervaluation pure and simple. Unfortunately though the German exporter was in being caught at the game of doctoring up his invoice for the express purpose of evading the duties prescribed by the Dingley tariff, his goods were advanced in value wholly on the facts and the merits of the case and without reference to their country of origin. Had they come from France or from Russia they would have been advanced in value just the same. Clearly there was nothing in the nature of discrimination against Germany.

But supposing there were real and actual discrimination, as there would be and must be in the event of a special trade treaty between the United States and one or more of Germany's European competitors. Let us suppose, for example, that the Kasson treaty of reciprocity with France were now in force and that cotton knit goods and hosiery made in France were coming into the United States at a rate of duty 20 per cent less than that levied upon similar and competing goods made in Germany. There we would have discrimination of the most flagrant and unmistakable character. There we would furnish Germany a direct cause for irritation and retaliation beside which the \$200,000 worth of enamelled kitchen ware would sink into petty insignificance.

With a 20 per cent preference against Germany, which now sends to the United States at least four times the quantity of knit goods and hosiery that we buy from France, Germany's exports of those goods to the United States would practically cease altogether. Then, indeed, should we realize the wisdom and force of Andrew Carnegie's remark, that reciprocity treaties are dangerous things, trouble makers, hostility breeders. The friendship which Kaiser Wilhelm's government professes for the United States could not stand such a strain as that. So odious and exasperating an act of favoritism and discrimination would be certain to lead to grave international complications. From the dangerous situation thus created the only escape would be the prompt negotiation of a similar trade treaty with Germany. Under a 20 per cent reduction of tariff duties Germany and France together would monopolize the American market for cotton knit goods and hosiery and domestic production would be for the most part wiped out. The same is true of other lines of domestic production whose tariff defense would be lowered by the proposed Kasson treaty with France. Similar concessions would have to be granted to Germany on all these lines, and if with Germany, then with other competing countries.

Favoritism and discrimination are fatal to commercial unity and commercial peace. When a trivial episode like that of the \$200,000 invoice of undervalued enamelled pots and pans can kick up such a rumpus in the reichstag as to rush through a retaliatory tariff bill aimed specifically at the United States against the urgent remonstrances of the German government, what will happen when real favoritism and actual discrimination against Germany and for the benefit of France are put in force permanently in the shape of a special trade treaty that will be harder to abrogate than it was to conclude? For it is true of all trade treaties that their cancellation is invariably attended with ill feeling and friction. The sensational episode of Nov. 13 in the reichstag should not fail to point a moral and enforce a warning among those of our own countrymen who have gone daft on the subject of reciprocity in competitive articles. If the United States is looking for trouble, there is the direction in which trouble lies. If it is looking for continued commercial peace and amity with all nations, then it must treat all nations alike, just as we are now doing and shall continue to do so long as we let reciprocity alone.

Reciprocity Condemned.

Senator Burrows of Michigan scores a center shot when he says: "Nearly everybody is for reciprocity, provided it is at the expense of somebody else."

This fits in perfectly with the ingenious banquet of Mr. Deering, a strenuous advocate of swapping trade privileges at some other fellow's cost at the national reciprocity convention in Washington a year ago. Said Mr. Deering: "It is true that the ratification of the Kasson treaties would injure some in districts, but not to the extent that some other industries would be benefited."

Between Burrows and Deering we have competitive reciprocity in a nutshell.

LIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Prices Greatly Increased in That Free Trade Country.

The cost of living is greatly increased lately in countries other than the United States. Notably in Great Britain, a free trade region, have the prices of necessities undergone a heavy advance. So it can hardly be true that the tariff is responsible for this advance. It is no more true in the United States than in Great Britain. In our country employment has enormously increased and the sum total of wages paid to American labor is probably double what it was 30 years ago, when we were staggering under a tariff revised downward by Democrats. If prices are any higher than they then were, certainly the ability to pay is very much greater now than then. It is not so in free trade Great Britain. There wages are being reduced and the cost of living enhanced at one and the same time. On this subject the Birmingham Mail testifies:

"It is becoming increasingly difficult for the housewife of the workingman to make ends meet. Year by year the price of provisions seems to advance without a corresponding increase in her husband's wages, with the natural result that the luxuries she can buy for her family's consumption become fewer and fewer, all her ingenuity being taxed to eke out her allowance on the bare necessities of life. Nor is it only the very poor who feel the pinch. The advances of recent years have been so considerable that they have been felt by many families in better circumstances. This season another twist of the screw is being applied, and the already dispirited housewife will have to face the fact that provisions will be from 10 to 20 per cent dearer than they were a year ago. So, at any rate, said the secretary to the Federation of Grocers' Associations of Great Britain and Ireland to a reporter."

Wage reduction still goes on in Great Britain. It is inevitable that it should be so, for unless the cost of production shall be somehow reduced—and it is only in the item of labor that any reduction is possible—the great manufacturing nation which clings to free trade finds itself unable to compete with protected countries like the United States and Germany. Along with wage reduction a marked increase in the cost of living goes on. We are told by the Birmingham paper that bacon has so increased in price that foreign bacon costs nearly as much as English bacon, although a few years ago the foreign sold for \$3.57 a hundred pounds less than the English. "Much the same progress," it says, "seems to have taken place in regard to butter, which eight years ago could be bought for 6 shillings (\$1.46) a hundredweight cheaper than it is now, and the rice seems to be continuing. Sugar, too, and everything containing sugar, shows an upward tendency. Tinned fruits will go up. Altogether the prospect is not pleasing, and when one remembers the ever increasing price of coal, visions rise of cheerless grates and scanty meals in many a home this winter."

Higher prices of coal, higher cost of meats, of butter, of sugar, of tinned fruits, and, along with these higher prices, lower prices for labor. And this is free trade Great Britain! There is something wrong somewhere. There is a screw loose in the Democratic contention that the tariff is responsible for high cost of living and that free trade is the only remedy. Somehow the facts don't seem to fit in.

TWO TRUTHS.

Free Trade Administration Followed the Last Tariff Commission.

"A commission means more or less intelligent discussion, and all discussion tends to destroy the abuses of the tariff. The commission of 1881 was, it is true, followed by a tariff worse than its predecessor. It was also followed by the election of Grover Cleveland."

Thus the New York Times concludes an editorial in which free traders are urged to support the tariff commission plan. The tariff of 1883 was indeed "worse than its predecessor" precisely to the extent that it followed the lines of the commission's recommendations. And it is in strict accord with the truth of history to say that that tariff "was followed by the election of Grover Cleveland." It is not often that two truths of equal significance are brought into juxtaposition by a free trade newspaper. Republicans who have fallen victims to the fascinations of the tariff commission idea might profitably ponder over these two truths: First, that the last tariff commission succeeded in making the tariff very much worse; second, that the tariff thus made worse was forthwith followed by the election of a free trade president, senate and house of representatives.

They Want Lower Prices.

The tariff reformers should at once designate what duties should be lowered and how much.

If congress is expected to agree within thirty days after convening, these tariff reformer editors should be able to agree within a number of days. If the reformers want to hit high prices, they will have to hit farm produce.

The understanding is that if the prices of everything had been low there would have been no tariff discussion; therefore the reformers must want lower prices. If this be true, they should tell us what prices should come down.

Prices are always high in good times and low in poverty stricken times. Do they want poverty again?—Trenton Gazette.

Still in Mourning.

In its relation to the tariff the result seems to prove that there is no present reason why the star eyed goddess of tariff reform should take off the crape from tariff reform's front door.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Fantail's Last Race

Fantail, the little red fox, jerked aimlessly at his chain. He well knew it was hopeless trying to get away, but as you probably have pinched yourself to make sure you were awake so did this bushy little prisoner strain his chain only to feel the hated collar press tighter against his tired neck. It couldn't be true, he sometimes thought; it was too cruel. It must be a bad dream, and he would wake up. But no; the chain was taut.

His makeshift house was painted green, but so unlike the soft, cool greens of his beloved woods. It stood near the curb on an asphalt sidewalk in Niagara Falls.

Fantail belonged to the owner of a stuffy store, where they sold many travelers Canadian furs, birch canoes and all sorts of useless souvenirs.

The day was very hot, and the heated sidewalk burned his tough little feet, used as they were to all sorts of hardships which come into every fox's eventful life.

There seemed little choice between lying outside in the broiling sun or almost smothering in the close, green box which was now his only home. What an insult it was to this freeman of the fields, whose home had been only bounded by the endurance of his muscular little legs, for as far as they would carry him, under the good, blue sky, was home, the birthright of all nature's children!

Of course every spring he had built a cozy nest, where he could safely leave his precious mate while out hunting belated rabbits and indiscreet chipmunks. It was so nice to return with a goodly supply for supper and find his loving little family eagerly watching for him.

That last night they had waited in vain. Ah, how he hated to think of it! How often he wondered what they had done without the supper he had abandoned in despair when that cold, relentless thing snapped with such an ugly sound on his hind feet!

What had become of those two promising little Fantails he had loved so much, too young to battle with the world? And the gentle mate, had her responsibility been too great without him to share the burden?

All these cruel thoughts ran riot in his tired, discouraged little brain. Then people would insist upon stroking him, especially when it was hot. How he hated them! Were they not all of the same breed as his captor? He fairly shuddered at their touch and wondered how in the world they got along with their noses so far from the ground.

The sun went down, and Fantail sniffed the night air lovingly. Oh, for a run, for a race, he thought, even for life—yes, he would risk it just to stretch his legs.

The whine of a dog behind the green box brought him to his feet in an instant, listening and alert. There was a strange buzzing too. Of course, he remembered now, it was some of the little man people whispering.

"Give me the knife, Jim. I'll cut it while you hold the dog. See that they both start even, and, mind, if he catches him I get the tail."

Fantail couldn't understand this strange language. All he knew was that a moment later he was free, free to test his powers against a mongrel yellow dog. It was hard at first to make his legs, stiff from captivity, respond to their old instincts, but with a backward, scornful glance at his pursuer, not many lengths behind, he knew him to be no match for his speed, trained in many a race for life in the old happy hunting grounds. Many thoughts rushed through his brain as he sped along, not knowing where, but only faster, faster, and at each leap of his little body the panting behind grew fainter.

He was gaining and could already smell the sweet damp moss and hear the old familiar sounds, the woodpecker and the whippoorwill.

What was that glistering, shining thing ahead? A river, of course. Fantail had often swum rivers to hide his tracks. How lucky it should be there now! It didn't look very wide either, and in a few minutes he would be across—and free. As he drew closer there was a strange wild roar which whispered danger in his language, but there was no time to hesitate. The surly whines and yelps behind warned him of his angry pursuer's revenge should he overtake him.

A leap, a plunge! Bravely he struck out, but he could not swim. His little feet battled hopelessly, and with a swirl and last feeble effort he spun around in the mad rush of the relentless current.

Above the roar of the fierce water he could hear the disappointed growls of defeat, as baffled and breathless, the yellow dog realized his prey was beyond his reach. Ahead he saw a great cloud of white mist and somehow knew it meant death. How easily he was being carried along on this strong arm, and with a peaceful little sigh he ceased struggling. It was better, so much better, than that scorching pavement and stuffy green box. He could feel the tight collar and hear the chain clank, and anyway the race was run, and he had won.—Jane Dowling in Buffalo News.

A Small Boy's Problem.

I wonder how I'd like it. And I wonder who I'd be. Supposing I was somebody else. And somebody else was me!

I wonder, I just wonder. What boy I'd like to be. Supposing I didn't like him. When he found that he was me!

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC,
DECEMBER 23.

NEW RISES. 11:11 A. M.
SUN SETS. 4:55 P. M.
LENGTH OF DAY. 10:45
NEW MOON, Dec. 26th, 4h. 25m. evening, W.
First Quarter, Jan. 2th, 12h. 56m. evening, E.
Full Moon, Jan. 14th, 9h. 17m. morning, W.
Last Quarter, Jan. 21th, 6h. 49m. morning, W.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Forecast for New England: Fair and colder Tuesday, fresh northwest to north winds; Wednesday cloudy, possibly snow.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 37-2.

TUESDAY, DEC. 23, 1902.



CITY BRIEFS.

Only two days before Christmas. The local trade in Christmas trees is brisk.

Look out there's no hole in your stocking.

All in all, how would you like to be the coal man?

The holiday rush is on in earnest at the postoffice.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Last week's coal receipts in Boston amounted to 174,296 tons.

The mercury has been above forty, practically, for over a week.

Monday's weather conditions made the man short on fuel feel happy.

When the days begin to lengthen, the coal bill begins to strengthen.

Very low prices on Ladies' Gird Waists at French's. An acceptable gift.

Catholics will observe Wednesday of this week as a fast day of obligation.

The \$5.00 Blankets that George B. French Co. offers are remarkably good values.

Five three-masted schooners and two barges are being discharged at the North end wharves.

Special Christmas attraction at Music hall, the Monte Carlo Burlesque company of twenty-five artists.

Shoe Stitches—experienced, wanted on all parts. Apply immediately F. M. Hodgman, West Derry, N. H.

Mr. Hale's adult dancing class will meet in Conservatory hall this evening. Special attention paid to beginners.

We have everything that goes to make a first class Christmas dinner, at the lowest possible prices, at the Public Market.

The midwinter scenes of the past fortnight have changed somewhat, and carriages and bare ground are familiar sights again.

We buy Robes and Blankets at wholesale direct from manufacturers and can sell good goods at low figures. W. F. and C. E. Woods.

There was almost a constant line at the stamp window of the postoffice all day yesterday, and until the hour of closing last evening.

The Monte Carlo Burlesque company of twenty-five people will give matinee and evening performances at Music hall on Christmas.

You can save money by ordering your Christmas dinner of the Chicago Meat Co. A choice lot of Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, etc., has just arrived.

A large number of horse-men from various sections of the country are contemplating doing their early training at Granite State park next season.

Lost—On Monday, evening, December 22nd, a bunch of keys. These keys are not of any use to any one but the owner. Finder please leave at this office.

Turkeys, Fancy Vermont and R. I. stock, Native Geese and Ducks, Chickens and Poultry, Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal, Celery, Cranberries and all the good things for your Christmas dinner, at the City Market.

Portsmouth reports that owing to the severe weather work on the new paper mills has been nearly stopped and will not be actively pushed until spring. Retail trade is not as good as usual at this season of the year.—Bradstreet's Trade Report.

Subscribers with Mrs. Samuel Dodge of 102 State street to the new and elegant book, "Portsmouth, Historic and Picturesque," who have not already received their volumes and all desiring copies can have immediate delivery of same by application to Mrs. Dodge at her residence.

MAIMED FOR LIFE.

Stacy Church Meets With A Horrible Accident.

Right Hand Shot Off By Accidental Discharge Of Gun.

Was Climbing Over Stone Wall When Trigger Caught And Accident Followed.

Stacy Church, twenty-one years of age, met with a horrible accident in the woods off Lafayette road, on Monday afternoon, and now lies at the Cottage hospital minus his right hand.

Church came here about two weeks ago from New York state and after lying around the depot for several days without employment, was taken in by John S. Young, the big-hearted Deer street grocer, and given a home on Young's farm on Lafayette road.

On Monday afternoon, Church took a shotgun and dog and started into the woods after partridges. As he was getting over a stone wall, the trigger struck a rock and the gun was discharged. Church's right hand was over the muzzle of the weapon and the entire hand was blown off.

The young man managed to reach the farm of Samuel Langdon, where he dropped in a faint from loss of blood. Mr. Langdon quickly harnessed his horse and took Church to Dr. Luce's office. From there he was taken to the Cottage hospital, where an operation was performed. Church stood the operation well and is reported as being as comfortable as could be expected. The attending physician says the young man will recover, unless blood poisoning sets in.

NO DANGER.

Board Of Health Not Alarmed Because Of Discovery Of Small Pox Cases.

The announcement in the Herald exclusively, on Monday, that two genuine small pox cases had been discovered in this city not unnaturally caused considerable uneasiness, but a member of the board of health assured a representative of the Herald last evening that there was no cause for alarm.

"The cases have been quarantined," he said, "and every precaution has been taken to prevent the disease from spreading. I am sure that there is no reason to fear an epidemic, and our people may rest at ease so far as any real danger is concerned. A strict guard is being kept over the house where the two afflicted persons lived and no one will be permitted to enter or leave it."

The worst of the two cases was removed to the pest house on Monday evening, in charge of a keeper and an experienced nurse. It was intended to take both sufferers, but the father of the family, whose case is diagnosed as varioloid, refused to do unless his family went with him. As there is no room in the pest house for the entire family, this could not be done and the Frenchman still holds the fort in Dupray court.

POLICE COURT.

Ernest Bois of York, charged with obtaining money from a Market street merchant under false pretenses, was arraigned before Judge Adams in police court this morning.

Consumption can certainly be cured.

Not all cases, but very many.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the medicine.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

RIGHT ON THE TRACK.

Kittery Man's Narrow Escape From Being Run Over By Trolley Car.

A Kittery man who was intoxicated came very near being run over by a P. K. & Y. trolley car on Badger's Island, Monday evening. He was kneeling right on the track, but when he saw the car coming, he strove desperately to get to his feet.

The motorman was prompt in reversing, and as the car had not proceeded far enough from the ferry to fairly get up speed, he was able to slow down in time to give the man a fighting chance for his life.

The latter succeeded in getting up from his knees and tottering backwards off the track just as the car came to a stop.

He was taken to the police station and locked up over night. This morning, he was arraigned in court and fined for drunkenness. He paid the assessment and departed thoroughly repentant.

This is his first lapse from sobriety in a long time. His reputation has always been good. He is a good worker and does well by his family.

A YORK FRAUD.

Ernest Bois Works Portsmouth Shop Keepers.

Ernest Bois of York, a brick yard employe, was arrested Monday afternoon on complaint of a Market street merchant, who alleged that Bois obtained money from him under false pretenses.

Bois represented himself as one of the firm's York customers and claimed to have lost his pocketbook. He wanted money enough to pay his fare to York. The money was handed over to him and he left the store.

The merchant, growing suspicious that all was not right, followed Bois down the street and into a neighboring store. Here he found the man working the same dodge. He promptly notified the police and had the man placed under arrest.

WHAT FRED DOE SAYS.

Dover Will Not Be in the League Next Season.

Fred Doe, who managed the Dover team in the New England Baseball League, announced on Monday that that city will not be in next season's circuit. He expects to place the team in either Brockton, Taunton or New Bedford.

PORTUGUESE WAS HIT.

A Portuguese employed at the navy yard was quite badly used up late on Monday afternoon by another workman, who struck him several blows and then fled. Chief of Police Irish of Kittery was sent for, but before he arrived, the pugilistic workman had made good his escape. It is thought that he cleared out from the yard altogether.

GETTING ALONG WELL.

Edward P. Haley of Newburyport, the Western Union lineman, well known here, who had his feet frozen during the cold weather of two weeks ago, and who was taken to the Lynn hospital at the time, is now at his home in Newburyport and is getting along well.

YESTERDAY'S HERALD.

(Amount of set matter.)	
Local	7 3/4 cts.
Random Gossip	1 "
Telegraphic (not plate, but fresh)	1 1/2 "
Miscellany (editorials, theatrical, Suburban, etc.)	7 1/2 "

The Herald is the only afternoon paper in Portsmouth that prints all the news worth printing every day, besides presenting exclusive special features and running in "scoops" so frequently that they are considered almost ordinary occurrences in this office.

PERSONALS.

Boston. This engine pulls the train which leaves Gloucester for Boston at 6:30 p. m. When a few miles out the engineer blew for a crossing.

One minute, two minutes, three minutes the whistle blew and the passengers looked at each other in amazement, and then in consternation.

The train came to a stop and the passengers pined out. The whistle kept up a merry blast. The engineer announced that the whistle valve had broken and that he was powerless to fix it.

The passengers were hustled aboard, the engineer opened the throttle, and No. 635 went screaming over the road. Old railroad men said they had never passed through exactly such an experience. The engine repeatedly blew itself to a standstill. With the exhaustion of the steam the efforts of the fireman were redoubled. When the train reached Salem he was in a supine condition. A fresh engine was put on at Salem, and No. 635 was ed into the round house, still screaming at the top of her voice.—Boston Evening Journal.

Several of the Chinese inhabitants of Portsmouth are remembering their friends, this Christmas time, with valuable presents. One citizen is the recipient of two packages of the finest Chinese tea, two bulbs of Chinese lilies, and a short sword made out of Chinese cents, fastened together with silken cords. This word is an ornament to hang upon his wall and is an excellent piece of workmanship. There are 140 cents in its construction. The Chinese cents have holes in the center and through these holes the cord is un which keeps the coins in place. The tea is of the best quality and is one up in dainty bundles ready for his urn. The lilies will grow by putting the bulbs in water.

The Admirer—"The fringe of magdalias beyond the lagoon." There is something poetic about the word "fringe."

The Poet—"Yes, except when it refers to trousers."

MONTE CARLO GIRLS.

The Monte Carlo Girls Big Musical Extravaganza company, twenty-five people, will be the attraction at Music hall on Christmas day afternoon and evening. The performance given by this company is strictly refined and up to date, containing a number of the latest musical hits. There are a bevy of girls, all said to be pretty, bewitching dances and gorgeous costumes. This company carries all its own scenery, electrical and mechanical effects. Between the two acts that are presented, a vaudeville portion of six high class, refined specialties is introduced.

LOST HER RUDDER.

While the P. K. & Y. ferryboat Alice Howard was "jockeying" to get into her ship on her 11:30 o'clock trip across from Badger's Island this afternoon, she bumped the piling in such a way that she lost her rudder. Her position was such, however, that she swung around into her berth all right, without further embarrassment.

HIS FIRST MASS.

Rev. William F. Pendergast, who Saturday was ordained to the priesthood at Montreal, arrived home Monday. He will celebrate his first mass on Christmas day.

WATER FREIGHTS HIGH.

Water freights are high and will keep up the price of coal if nothing else does. Freights from Philadelphia to Portsmouth are quoted from \$2.25 to \$3.25 a ton.

STORE SOLD.

A local provision and grocery store has been sold to a well known Dover man, who has branch stores in several cities.

SPECIALS SWORN IN.

Several special policemen were sworn in today, for duty in the small pox case.

Chrysanthemums

Cut Flowers

R. E. Hannaford's

FLORIST,
Newcastle Avenue,
TELEPHONE CON.

FIRES

Are Sure To Happen.

Look out for them this winter, when so many wood fires are kindled. Are you insured? If not you had better let us write you an insurance policy on your house or furniture. Drop a postal and we will call.

FRANK D. BUTLER,
Real Estate and Insurance,
3 Market Street.

Your Winter Suit

Should be
WELL MADE.
It should be
STYLISH
AND
PERFECT FIT.
The largest assortment of UP-TO-DATE SUITS to be shown in the city.

Cleansing, Turning And Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY,
Bridge Street.

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H. Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Hanover Street, Near Market.

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Enterprising, but not sensational.
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Beech-Nut Ham and Bacon Always to the Front.

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